bear from time to time intimations that some who are, or have been, spostles of their faith incline to take undue liberties with the younger sisters of the church. On the whole, therefore, we conclude that the sins and sorrows of this sad world are not to be utterly eradicated by "Spiritualism"-at least, not just yet.

If the southern journalists did but know it, all this talk about "low personal abuse, vituperation and billingsgate" which prevails in the United States Senate, so far from touching the Free-State Senators or justifying the coward Brooks (who dared not attack a man on his feet and face to face), is but a crimination of the slave-driving and dough face majority by which the action of that body is controlled. If Butler, and Clay of Alabams, and Douglas, and the numerous other blackguards by whom that body is disgraced, are constantly indulging in this way, who is responsible for it? Whose duty is it to preserve order in the Senate, and to prevent blackguardism and personality? If a Free-State Senator trenches in the alightest degree upon the strictest rules, he is called to order and brought up at once. The vituperation, billingsgate and abuse of which the couthern journals complain are exclusively on the part of southern or doughface Segators, whom the minority cannot and the majoricy will not keep within the rules of propriety.

A great many of the Southern newspapers commence their laudatory notices of the assault of Brooks on Mr. Sumner, by proclaiming themselves the fast friends of "law and order." Law and order as now understood by those journals and some Northern ones, seem to have rather a peculiar meaning. They mean at Washington, invading the Senate Chamber and stealthily knocking a Senator on the head for words spoken in debate, and in Kansas, getting together a mob called a posse, stealing herses and cattle, breaking into private bouses, ransacking trunks, plundering private citizens of provisions and cloth ng, shooting at travelers, appropriating other people's rifles and revolvers, battering houses with cannon and setting them on fire, and throwing types and printing presses into the river.

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Saturday, June 7, 1856, The grand rally of the Demogracy was held in topp's saloon, in consequence of the inelemency of the

weather.

At the appointed hour the immense hall was crowded, while the marine band performed some of their most animated pieces.

On the stand I noticed Hon. S. A. Douglas, General Lewis Cass, Hon. P. P. Stanton, Hon. Thomas B. Fiorence, and other distinguished gentlemen.

On the entrance of Gen. Cass the saloon rung with applause, and the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne." The following officers were appointed:

President—Hon. Samuel A. Smith.

Fice Presidents—Daniel Rateliffe, Wm. B. Magrader, Thomas Carberry, Walter Leaox, Lambert Free and Geo. Parker.

On taking the chair, Mr. Smith submitted some remarks, in which he returned his thanks for the honor done him in being called to preside at a meeting to ratify such nominations; and where, too, will speak those urder whom the Democracy have fought in times e by, and by whom they expect to be led for years

gone by, and by whom they expect to be led for years to come.

Gen. Cass was then leudly called for, and appeared on the stage amid loud applause. He said he came not to make a speech, but to join his Democratic fellow-citizens in congratulating the country on the fortunate termination of the Cincinnati Convention. The Convention had done its duty nobly. Now the party must do its duty—put on the armor, and go forth to the conflict; but not the armor of rifles—not the weapons which some of the Northern churches would put in the hands of their congregations—but the armor of reason, argument and pariotism. [This hit at the rifles was cheered tremendously.] Gen. Cass concluded by urging that the Democracy stand shoulder to shoulder for the nomination, for, indeed, evil times were upon us. es were upon us. be shout then was for Douglas, who took the stand

The shout then was ter Douglas, who took the stand amid three rounds of applause.

Mr. Douglas said he appeared not as a matter of formality, but his whole sout was in the good work.

After a handsome eulogy on the candidates, he proceeded to speak of the platform lately adopted by the Circurati Convention, and said the principles of the Democracy of Marsichusetts were the same precisely with the principle. Democracy of Marsichusetts were the same precisely with the principles of the Democracy of South Carolina. A Democrat could pass from one section of the Union to another—from the South to the North, or from the North to the South and earry his principles with him. Could any other parties say as much?

Many Voices—"No.," No.;

Mr. D.—We have standard-bearers who can defy the combined forces of the entire opposition. We have all the "isms" now in a line, and we will rake them down teacher. All "isms" were closely connected,

combined forces of the entire opposition. We have at the "isms" now in a line, and we will rike them down together. All "isms" were closely connected, and in limois he thought they were the true Siamese twins, so closely do they stick together. Our platform tells you that resistance to the laws is treason, and that treason should be rebuked. The Democracy uphold the law in Kansas, while the Negro Worshippers, who do not like the law, are for shooting down the officers. This was the whole Kansas difficulty. Law one side, and lawless violence on the other. As it none side, and lawless violence on the other, the right of the majority to make the law, so he nanority bound to obey the law. This is the the minority board versal principles of every free government. But the Kansus laws are not the first laws resisted by these Negro Worshippers; the Fugitive Slave law had been resulted by them also, and because it required the resisted by them also, and because it required the slaves to be returned to their masters. If there were holes enough in this law to let all the ranaway negroes drop through, then would they regard it as the holiest law on the statute book. But as the Constitution law on the statute book. But as the Constitution provides for the return of fugitives, it is the Constitution that these worthies object to. Did you ever know a criminal who approved of the law he wantonly violated? The triumph of the Democracy would be so complete, said Mr. Douglas, that history would hardly record the name of the opposition candidate. He meant the Black Republican candidate, for the Know Nothings be considered dead. They had no show in the Keystone State, the home of Buchauan; New-York was aroused, and her toole sons were arming for the con-

be considered dead. They had no show in the Keystone State, the home of Buchanan; New-York was aroused, and her toole sons were arming for the contest; Massachusetts, too, would not be found wanting; while New-Hampshire, the Star in the East which has never set—the home of Franklin Pierce—would lead the van. Here the speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Pierce and his administration, and closed by urging 'union for the sake of the Union.

Dr. Douglas having concluded, amid prolonged cheering, the President announced that a procession would then be formed to proceed to the President's mansion to give him a serenade. This was received with evident dissatisfaction by many who were expecting to bear something from Messrs, Stanton, Cobb. Seward of Gorgis, Rust, and others who were pre-ent. Nor did it seem meet that at a ratification meeting no one should speak but the defeated candidates.

The procession he wever, was formed and proceeded in order to the White House, numbering, rank and flie, near five thousand. The President appeared at one of the upper windows of the manson, and sail:

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confliction was defented and deepsner by the ratifying voice of our countrymen. It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but innon of parpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this bour to that when the polis will be opened in November all prejunices and personal animostices among those who should enlityste mutual regard and afford mestual support will be laid aside. Nay, oven preferences which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of every friend in this crisis who cares more for the country friend in this crisis who cares more for the country friend in this crisis who cares more for the country friend in this crisis who cares more for the country friend in this crisis who cares more for the country friend in thi ences which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of every friend in this crisis who cares more for the country than for himself—decotion to the cause and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle—will be the controling rentiment of the Democracy. North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of this Republic, but the percetuity of this blessed Union, depend cass ratially upon the vindication and maintenance of the essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of pur ciples declared by the recent Convention. But the principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concrited action and that can only be secured by organization. Hence fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes like fidelity to principles, a car-

dinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former. My friends will have dutiles to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfill in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that in 1852, older and better soldiers—(crise from the multitude, "not better")—than myself, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Case, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict, were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regree. May I not and, gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back to the State of my birth with a conciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my Administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not to-night command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience. The conduct of these older and better soldiers of whom I have speken, and of the younger but never heless better soldier, Judge Douglas, who I am glad to see now standing by the great and good man, General Case, who for so many years has had not merely my confider ce and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believe could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions. It is cheering to know that the action of the late Convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform which I accepted, with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my beart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, sofar as the strict construction of the Constitution at the like men determined to cling to that sound instrument as the only security from general wreck and the only refuge from universal ruit. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor, against all assaults from without or from within. That a signal triumph awaits you is such a cause I entertain no doubt. If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guarded and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the Revolution, but were majored after its close to device and lution, but were in-pired after its close to devise and adopt this Constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon an humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it. Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you, collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

The meeting then adjourned.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 7, 1856.
When the Speaker called the House to order this morning, there were about 30 Members present, and some half dozen ladies.
The session lasted about a minute.
A Member exclaimed "Eight dollars soon earned."
This was indersed by a burst of laughter.

AID FOR KANSAS.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) June 8, 1856. At a meeting of citizens, held here last evening, \$4,500 were subscribed to aid the Free State settlers and the cause of Freedom in Kansas. Pledges have been made to greatly increase this contribution during the week. There is much excitement in this vicinity on the subject, and a large number of men have volunteered for homes in Kansas. They will go well armed, and under the command of men of experience in military tactics, furnished with means to secure homes and defend them. Among the largest contributors at the meeting on Saturday night are Judge Wishburn, Judge Allen and Judge Barton.

LATER FROM HAVANA. LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEASS, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

The steamship Cahawba has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 2d. Sugars had advanced, under the Black Warrior's advices, and a large business had been transacted. The new crop of sugar, it is estimated, would prove 200,000 boxes short. The raity season had set in. The United States steam frighte Merrimack had arrived at Havana.

SERIOUS CASUALTY AT WORCESTER, WORCESTER, Saturday, June 7, 1856. Lawrence McCleary was instantly killed in this city last evening by the premature discharge of a cannon with which some friends of Mr. Buckanan were firing a salute on the Common. A lad named George Williams was reverely wounded in the arm, foot and face, and a Mr. Burtlett had his thumb badly torn.

SIEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1856.

The steamer Edwin Forrest collapsed a flue this afterneon, at Beverly, severely injuring the engineer and firemar—the latter, it is supposed, fatally. The passengers were brought down by another boat. RESIDENCE OF DANIEL PARISH BURNED.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL PARISH BURNED.

Newport, R. I., Saturday, June 7, 1856.

The splendid mansion of Daniel Parish of New-York, situated south of the Ocean House, was destroyed by fire last night. It cost \$32,000, and was insured for \$10,000 at the Eagle Office, New-York. The cause of the fire is unknown. The walls are standing and in cond order.

FIRE AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., Saturday, June 7, 1856.

A fire broke cut at one o'clock this afternoon, in the extensive livery stables of Clapp & Sharp, on Mulberry-street, in the rear of the Caty Hotel. The building was of stone, and extended through to Gold street. The fire took in the second story. About sixty tans of hav and forty carriages, sleighs, &c., were destroyed. All the horses were saved. The walls remain standing. Estimated less about \$9,000, of which one-third is insured. FIRE AT HARTFORD.

SOUTHERN MAIL.
BALTIMORE, June 8, 1856.
The New-Orleans mail of Monday inst has arrived. IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

Bostos, Saturday, June 7, 1856.
The imports of foreign goods at this port during the by Google.

16.4 (%) Gunny Noth and Bags 23.115 16.4 (%) Other articles 230.097 85,967 Total..... \$586,83g

The Abend-Zeitung, the ablest German daily paper, perhaps, of this city, thus speaks of the chances

perhaps, of this city, thus speaks of the chances of the Presidential election:

"The remination of Buchanan makes the victors of the Democrate party probable; indeed, it makes it certain in ease that the Republican party should commit a fault in the selection of their candidate. To the strong candidate of the Democrats they must necessarily oppose the strongest candidate they can find, and that is Frement. His remnation only can make doubtful the Presidential election so far as to keep up during the canvaes a deep and excited interest in its result."

EWIFE ROBBED BY HER HUSBAND.—On Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bane, a young couple, who had been married about four weeks, arrived in this city from Pittsburgh, on the scamer Highrived in this city from Pittsburgh, on the steamer High-flyer, and took ledging at a private boarding-house kept by Mrs. Adams. On the ensuing night, while the wife was askeep, the hu-band procured a furnisure car and took away not only all the joint stock of the con-jugal partnership, but even the private brunks and wardrobe of the better half, ambraning her jewelry, pecket mence, and the very rings upon her fingers, two of which contained valuable diamond sets. That she might be in no doubt as to the author of the ca-tardly rephery, her hu-band left her a letter inclosing \$2, and recommending her immediate return to her tardly reability, her hu-band left her a letter inclosing \$2 and recommending her immediate return to her parcials. The only consolation left to the robbed and descried wife was derived from the postscript, which contained the assurance that she would never see him again.

JAMES BUCHANAN,—The Democrats of Jersey City and Hobeken received the intelligence of the nomination of James Buchanan with great satisfaction. In Hobeken runs were fixed—thirt; come for the Union, one for Cuba, one for Rasses, and one for the Union, one for Cuba, one for Rasses, and one for the Union Central America.

A REVOLUTIONARY POEM REVIVED. TO THE FREE STATE MEN OF KANSAS.

STAND! the ground's your own, my
Will ye give it up to slaves? [braves
Will ye look for greener graves?

Hope ye mercy still? What's the mercy despots feel! Hear it in that battle peal!

Read it on you bristling steel!

Ask it, ye who will. Fear ye foes who kill for hire ?

Will ye to your homes retire!
Look behind you; they're afire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale On they come! and will you quail? Leaden rain and iron hail Let their welcome be !

In the God of battles trust! Die we may-and die we must: But, O, where can dust to dust Be consigned so well As where heaven its dews shall shed On the martyred patriot's bed, And the rocks shall raise their head, Of his deeds to tell!

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE BORDER-RUFFIAN PLATFORM. From Our Own Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4, 1856. This was platform day. We of course have the old rebash about United States Bank and the Resolutions of '98. We could fairly hear the old dry bones rattle as Mr. Hallett glibly shuffled them off. On Slavery, there is the ancient story. with an appendix to suit the growing appetite of the Slavery interest. But observe how squatter sovereignty steps aside at the bidding of the South. Poor Mr. Cass is left cruelly out in the cold. His was a good enough dodge for the time; but Slavery has outgrown that, and wants something stiffer; and so squatter sovereignty is shown the door. The genuine Southern substitute of the Georgia platform does not come boldly into the place; but it has a foothold, and knowing that the platform cas well mean nothing less, the South is satisfied for this time. The demand of The Richmond Enquirer in behalf of the South is fulfilled; and under the guise of equality, Slavery is made to stand forth the superior of Freedom, for the protection of Slavery on the soil of Freedom debauches the territory and drives Freedom away.

While Congress is desied any power over the question in the Territories, the new plat-form, in bridging over the chasm between the rejected squatter sovereignty and the latest Southern doctrife, that Slavery shall be pro-tected even against the people of the Territories are the silicons as worker carrit until the ries, gives the citizens no power over it until the formation of a State Government. It is left to inference what becomes of the question during the existence of the Territory, and the Southern inference will be the correct one, that the makers of the platform intended to concede the protected ex-istence of Slavery, while at the North we shall have a more agreeable version for voters willing to

Yet the platform is not positive enough in its Pro-Slavery doctrine to sustain Mr. Buchanan at the South against Mr. Fillmore's popularity there; while the threatening, fillibustering spirit of the resolutions as to our future foreign policy will weaken the Democracy among the timid conser-vatism of the Slave States, when compared with the assurances which Mr. Filimore's strict foreign policy, and the denunciation of Democratic Radi-calism in the American platform, will give to that large interest in the South. The stand made to-day by several Southern States against this part

day by several Southern States against this part of the platform; and, after defeat, their open repudiation of such doctrines as it avowed, as a portion of the party faith, showed the depth of this dread of radicalism and bravado in our foreign negotiations, among even the Southern Democracy. There was a close fight upon a mild and guarded resolution in favor of the Pacific Railroad. The narrow notions of State Rights Democracy triumphed here over not only a great public necessity, but a plain dictate of political policy. If this rejection be sustained, as it will be in spirit and effect, if not in name, the opposition will find a field of attack open to them which should be powerful in results. Next to the Slavery question in its direct practical aspects, there is no other so important and pressing a national question before important and pressing a national question before the country as that of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. The party that holds back in its support of that great necessity of our civil-ization cannot hope long to hold power in the

The disposition of the New-York Hard and Soft quarrel is probably the best and fairest that could be made. There has been a severe contest over in the Committee. The Buchanan interest made a stand in favor of the Hards, on the ground that the vote of New-York was not necessary to elect Mr. Buchanan, but would be very useful in

nominating him; but it was beaten.

The Irish are after the Democracy for their indorsement of Brother Herbert in shooting down a countryman in the Washington hotel. The consequences of that act, and its adoption by the party in Congress, and also in the Convention where he daily sits in prominent position as a member, are justly threatening to the Democracy. The Irish begin to think that sweet words do not count against such an act as that—not only unre-buked, but directly sustained.

buked, but directly sustained.

Pennsylvania got down in the dirt and rolled over several times to day in order to propitiate Slavery votes for its candidate. When the platform was amounced, she sprang forward to give it welcome and ask its adoption without the change of a letter or a point—a haste that proved indecent and unwelcome, for the South made a fight against it in order to soften the foreign policy portions. Afterward, when the Pacific Railroad was to be slaughtered. Pennsylvania, scenting the wish to be slaughtered, Pennsylvania, scenting the wish of Slavery, gave its unanimous voice for that pur-pose-for which the South does not thank her, pese—for which the South does while California swears vengeance.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jane 4, 1856. We are in the midst of a revolution; but you seem to be totally oblivious of the fact. The ordipary events of years have been compressed into the last fortnight, but the lightnings have not informed you of their character or magnitude. First, then, on the 29th ult., the Great An'i Siavery Extension Convention of Illinois met at the City of Bloomington, and nominated a full State ticket, with the gallant Col. W. H. Bissell at its head for Covernor. More than one thousand delegates were in attendance. All were indued with the pure spirit of Freedom. One half of the delegates were of Democratic antecedents embracing the best and most induential menter the party.

It was most emphatically a Convention of the people, where all classes, opinious, and shades of belief were represented—but all inspired with one common resolve to resist the firther aggressions of the Slave Power, to the bitten end, and to main-tain Freedom in the Terripories at every cost and hazard—lesting consequences fall on the heads of the wrong doers. Not a jar nor heart-burning was felt: not a quarrels, mo or provocative word was uttered by a delegate during the two days the Convention was in sess ion. Speeches were made by the ablest men in ', he State. Old Whig, Democrat, and Free-Seil leaders, men of Southern, Northern, and Eury pean birth, addressed the Convention and the mass meetings. On Thursday evening Gov. Re der spoke for four hours to 5,000 listeners. His speech was strong, clear, perti-nent, and sati afactory.

The tick of nominated will be, undoubtedly,

elected by a very large majority. There are whole counties where the majorities for Freedom will be almost equal to the entire legal vote cast. In the Northern portion of the State fully one half of the Democrats of 1852 are now on the side of Free F. ansas. The platform adopted is a good one. It sets forth three important propositions: 1st. Congress has the power to exclude Slavery from the

Territories, and should exercise it. 2d. Kansas should be admitted into the domain immediately, on the basis of her Topeka Constitution. 3d. That there should be no proscription of men on account of religion or birth-place. On this platform all lovers of Liberty can stand—both native and nat-

The Convention proved the sincerity of its pro-The Convention proved the sincerity of its pro-fessions by nominating a German Democrat, F. H. Hoffman of Chicago, for Lieut Governor, and the patrict Hecker for Senatorial Elector. Three of the State candidates are Kentucky-born Whigs; two of them Democrats, and one was a Free-Soi

er. The Electors for the different Districts, as well as the Delegates to the 17th June National well as the Delegates to the 17th June National Convention, were chosen from men of all the old parties. The fusion is complete, and will be over-whelming at the polls. It was the general belief of the members of the Convention that we should carry eight of the nine Congressional Districts this Fall, and elect our whole State ticket by 20,000

majority.
On Saturday night, the 31st ult., Gen. Lane of Kansas addressed ten thousand men in Chicago, for three hours. At the conclusion of his speech, which was preceded by a short address from Col. Hofman, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and another from J. C. Vaughan of The Tribune, a subscription for the speech and all the speech. subscription for the succor and relief of the Free State men in Kansas was opened, and in the course of two hours sixteen thousand dollars in money and one thousand dollars in articles suitable for settlers one thousand dellars in articles suitable for settlers were subscribed by men of all classes, conditions and professions in life, in sums from a dime up to \$1,000. Each subscription, when announced, was cheered by the vast assemblage.

It was a mighty gathering of the people, such as had never been witnessed before in Chicago. A general determination animated the mighty mass of free men that Kapasa

of freemen that Kansas must be sared, whatever the consequences might be. It was felt that the time for fighting had come, if nothing else would arrest the bloody hand of the invader. If civil war had broken out in that beautiful Territory, it must be extinguished by driving the foreign ma-rauders out of it, and protecting the bona fide set-tlers in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their constitutional rights. Our citizens have or-ganized for the contest. Already \$30,000 have been raised in Chicago, and over 200 able-bodied, resolute men have volunteered to emigrate to Kansas to become actual citizens and settlers of that magnificent Territory. They go out to invade no man's rights, but wo to the Border Ruffians who molest theirs. They will start as quickly as

Auxiliary Associations, of which Chicago is the focus and parent, are being rapidly formed in all parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. It is the determination of the Freemen of those four States to send three thousand good and true men to Kansas within ninety days, backed by ma-terial sid to the amount of \$20,000. This city will raise \$50,000 and three hundred men. Many counties are pledged for one hundred men, and \$2,600 to \$5,000 each—hard cash and bons fide

We hope that Associations on the Eastern States will promptly correspond with us, informing our Executive Committee what they are doing. Dr. C. H. Ray, one of the Editors of The Tribune in this city, is the Secretary of the Chicago Kansas Settler's Association, to whom all communications on subjects should be addressed. It is the desire of our people to have six or eight thousand hardy resolute settlers immigrate this Summer to Kansas. and settle the existing difficulty so that they may stay settled. The Territory of double right be-lengs to the Free laborers of this Union, and they must have it if the struggle to obtain it, should blow the slave-breeding oligarchy to perdition. SPIRIT OF 75.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ROCKLAND, Lincoln Co., Me., June 4, 1856. The news of the assault on Senator Summer reached us while the Republican Convention of our Congressional District was in session here, for deliberation and to appoint delegates to attend the National Conven-tion in Philadelphia. The news caused the most interse feeling. The viliainous outrage was freely commented upon by the speakers of the day, and none were found who did not denounce and condemn it as atterly base and wicked. Francis Cobb, esq., Dr. Abiel W. Kennedy and Nehemiah Abbott, esq., were appointed Delegates. They are all men of the right stamp, and they well represent our district. It is un-dent, od that Fremont is the first choice of this district, but there was a spirit of unity, and the purpose avowed to support heartily whoever may be judged the most desirable standard-bearer in the coming Presidential centest. The Convention was large and enthusia-tic

During the past week a Republican Association wa formed in this city, and at its first meeting much hear times of feeling was manifested, and material aid was liberally subscribed for the campaign.

times of feeling was manifested, and material aid was liberally subscribed for the campaign.

On Saturday evening last a citizen's meeting was called to consider the outrages at Washington. The largest hall in the city was overflowing, and the multitude scenned to be all actuated by a common spirit of Getestation of the shameful occurrences which of late have rendered our national capital infamous, and with a common purpose to maintain at all hazards the integrity of free speech. Speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Burler, Dr. Ckae, R. F. E. Thacker, saq., Capt. Joseph Farwell, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. S. Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. S. Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Batter said that within a few days he had got a new insight into a passage of Scripture which heretofore had been dark to him, namely: "He that hath no sword, let himself his coat and buy one." Dr. Chase amounced himself a conservative man—and as such he felt it to be his duty to aid in putting cown the enemies of the Republic—the Slave power and their Southern allies. Mr. Thacker said that the honored Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Summer, in the outset of his political career adopted the motte: "It is better that I suffer for speaking the truth, than that the truth suffer for not speaking," and this principle he had faithfully carried into practice, swerving not a hair's breadth "for speaking," and this principle he had fauthfully carried into practice, swerving not a hair's breaching in time, it was the sentiment of the signers of the immortal Declaration that those who refrained from speaking were at heart trators to liberty. So feels Charles Summer now, and no fear of death will deter him from his high resolve, to perform his whole duty—to urter his whole mind. The deadly enemy of free speach was determined to crush it; and where could they find a more shining mark than the gifted Summer? A free press, two, they had undertaken to put down in the person of mark than the gifted Summer! A free press, two, they had undertaken to put down in the person of Horace Greekey. All Freedom is buing crushed in Kanass by fire and sword. It is a dark day, yet a bright day, for the eyes of our people are beginning to be opened, their dear cars unstopped, their hearts to throb anew, and the mightly popular will, soon to be made manifest in action, will save us from the exhamities which threaten to overwhelm us.

Capt. Forwell said be felt this to be a personal question whether we were to be slaves or freeman. He depicted the outrages in Washington and Kay sax and the growth of the Slave Power, and, alluding to the threat of Toombs that he will yet call the roal of his

kreat of Toombs that he will yet call the roll of his laideves on Bunker Hill, he said that uncles of his laideves on Bunker Hill, he said that uncles of his laideves on Bunker Hill, he said that uncles of his laideves on Bunker Hill, he said that uncless of his laideves on Bunker Hill hill he said that uncless of his laideves on the saideves of the saideves on the saideves of the saideves on the slaves on Bunker Hill, he raid that under the first great down their lives on that sacred spot in the first great battle of American liberty, and the idea of having that hallowed ground descensed by the hotstep of a slave was to him terrible. He spoke of this with the devicest feeling, and the heart of his audience refeeling, and the heart

deepest feeling, and the heart of his admender to spended.

The Rev. Mr. Skinner's remarks were frequently interrupted by appliance. Speaking of Toombe's thread, he said many hogsheads of blood of the pure arricle would be spilled before that transpired. He made many excellent hits, and among them the following on the Straight Whigs: A certain former in Hardwicke, of the made would be spilled and after spring at the south one of his lot, below his barn, where his cattle slawly reserted for crink, and to this spring they had word a deep path. But, in the course of time, this spring the came dry, and gushed up in another part of the lot. But, strange to say, the cattle, foolish things that they were, still would march off to the old dry spring, and nothing could dater them from it. Now, said the speaker, with himitable humer, these were good straight-out—caffe! This brought down the house, the said the North has now more cause to be arouned on account of the assault on free speech, through Cans. Summer, than our fathers bad in the Boston Managers. Summer, than our fathers bad in the Boston Managers. Mr. Richmood made a hearty speech. The Rev. Mi. Littlefeld said he had lived for many years in the Submer, than our fathers bad in the Boston Managere.
Mr. Richmord made a hearty speech. The flev, Mr.
Littlefield said he had lived for many years in the
South is he how how much the South disaded Distinion, notwittstancing their, threats; and he would tell
them to beware, else presently acry of Dicurion would
come from a quarter 'hat would mean something,
onne from a quarter 'hat would mean something,
Resolutions were ado; sted—strong and firm, such as
the occasion deman led. At 11 o'clock the meeting adfoursed.

That our cause is onward and unward in this region

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y Tribune.
WORCESTER, Thursday, June 5, 1836.

Yesterday was a proud day for the cause of liberty n Mass-chusetts Twelve hundred and sixty dele gates from every part of our State met here to forward the glerious cause of freedom, and to rebuke the recent insults of the Slave Power in the United States Senate, and apon the soil of Kansas. It was the frequest remark of genclemen who had attended many previous conventions, that it was the most harmonious and enthusiastic one that they had ever known or and enflusinship one that they had ever known of heard of. This is a most significant fact when we does sider the great variety of persons representing, or bitherto identified with conflicting postsical parties. The stanneh Protectionists of vesterday were there side by side with the most rabid advocates of Free Trace: the uncompromising Free Soiler, and even the radical Abolitionist were frateralizing heartily, forget-ting past differences in the momentous issues before them. The Committee on Resolutions, though fully swited

and equally regions in their advocacy of Republican principles, knowing the somewhat complex character of the Convention, had slightly modified the phrase-togy of one or two of the resolutions, in order to make them unobjectionable to some who might ento these tasm unoejectorsole it was won who light ea-tertain rather more moderate opinsons, but they were gratified to find that there was no difference in the temper and zeal of the Convention, and the resolution were made as strong as the most earnest advocate could have wished. An air of qualterable resolve, o could have wished. An air of unalterable resolve, of stein, determined purpose, sat upon the faces of all, The speech of the Hon, Krastus Hopkins, introducing the substitute for the fifth resolution, was received with the utmost entbusiasm, and the resolution was adopted amid the most unanimous and thundering applause. No one who knows the temper of the people of Massachusetts can doubt that in the present movement they are fully aroused, and that their Northern blood will fully sustain the resolution that they have embraced. The Administration, and its contemptible minions, were handled without gloves by the Hon. Samuel Galloway of Ohio, and Gen. James Nye of your city—both of whom made forcible and cloquent speeches. Gen. Wilson was conducted into the Convention amid the widest storm of applause. Gray haired me nleaped from their seats and waved their late, and cheered with a perfect furor. It was a proud haired men leaped from their seats and waved their hats, and cheered with a perfect furor. It was a proud mement for Henry Wilson, and must have repuid him for much of the trying experience of the last few weeks. The heart of Old Massachusetts beats true to the music of its past history. The children of Revolutionary sires, have yet with them semething of the spirit of '76. The South, and the contemptible organs of the Administration, may affect to despise and saver at the indignation which is gathering hot and fast from every hill side and valley, but they will discover to their confusion, when too late, the recostless force of the storm they are proceeding. provoking.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

MEETING AT FLUSHING ON THE SUMNER

OUTRAGE.

A meeting of the citizens of Flushing, Queens
County, was held on Saturday evening at Mesers. Mahrs's Hotel, to express their condemnation of the outrage perpetrated upon Senator Summer by Mr. The large hall was crowded with gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability, without re-

Brooks. The large hall was crowded with gentiement of the highest standing and respectability, without regard to party. The following officers were chosen:

Freideat-Gen. Allas Machonald.

For Preideats-Massis. Isaac Fock, Wm. Smart, Samuel Willet, Andrew Scott, tharles A. Hamilton, Heary Clemear, John Drycer Thomas H. Legsett, Jacob B. Boerum, J. H. King and Robert M. Beil.

Secretaries-Henry Bogert and Geo. Bradish.

The Chairman read the call of the meeting, to which were affixed the signatures of over one hundred well-known citizens of the place. Mr. Samuel F. Parsons offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were fit by endorsed, with appropriate remarks, by the Hor. John A. King, Mr. Hawkins of New York, W. W. Leland and Mr. Briggs of Cleveland, Ohio, when they were unanimously adopted:

Bareas Our fathers, in laying the foundation of a republical swerment witely provided in the Constitution which they adopted, that no Secator or Representative, for any speech or relate in either house of Courtees, should be questioned in any other place, and was reas the Hon. Charles Summer, a Sensor from the State of Masschusetts, while in his seat in the Senate channels was underly and violently assailed with a weapon of attack by Prostus, Brecks, a member of the House of Representative from South Carolina, on the 12d day of May has, for words spoken in hidded, insensible on the floor of the Senate; and watered, new appears, from the testimony taken in the case thy a cummittee of the House of Representative, and that confederate were at head to see that the outrage was fully perpetrated; and whereas, one of the greet sategories of hierty and freedom of speech and debte has been rudely assailed and overthown by this act of violence; therefore,

as an insult in the American people, as a vital attack on the Constitution of convocatify.

Heaving That the manner of the act, the place where it was done, the justificatin and open support of the whole by the Frest and people of the South, with new exceptions; the mobile and learless character of the able and munitated Senator who was its victur; his rightful personal immunity and the freedom of debate, demand that we should express our unqualified alborrance of the private and puole outrage, and we accordingly, as our deliberate judgment, pronounce the assault on the capture of the Hon. Charles Summer by Preston S. Brooks in the Senate Chamber one of proprieditated, brutal and cowardly whilence, and that the indignant and aroused public sentiment can alone be satisfied by the immediate expusion of the said Freston S. Brooks from the House of degree-sutatives.

Jons A. King said that he concurred fully in the sentiments of the resolutions just read, they were the centiments of all good and respectable citizens of this Northern country, and were such as ought to be cherished by every man who dared to claim the name of freeman. What was the cause of an assault on a Senator of the United States. He had but recently entered political life which he was perfectly competer to earry out. He had been placed there a son of Ma to early out. He had been placed there a son of Ma-sachusetts, able and cloquent to defend the true cau-of liberty and justice. It was because there was on-question which they will not entertain, he bore hami-lation to the last, until he was finally aroused and tuned upon them. Charles Summer delivered one of tuned upon them. Charles Summer derivers and the ablest addresses ever delivered in the Senate Chamber. He fearlessly and boldly exposed the wrongs upon those at Kanses—he said those thing when were not bearable to Southern men, who are instigators of those wrongs. This was a fine country and the freemen went there to take an even chance to make it a Free State. The men of Misseuri-decided by the Senater Sovereignty was, and went over by and the freemen went there betake an even cause of make it a Free State. The men of Missouri discided what Squatter Sovereignty was, and went over by thousands to vote aid drive out freemen, who constituted three fourths of the voters, and thus you have a Government of Missouri. Mr. Summer told them of this, for which he has been stricken down and he boad spilled by a ruffian. He has been attacked in the coveraged place, for Americans and Scuator. blood spilled by a ruffian. He has been attacked in that descented place, for Americans and Senators stood by and winessed it. This is the reason why we are here to express our opinion and vindicate the freedom of speech, he has been tracked to the Senate Chamber, and there heat down by a ruffilinity coward. This is too much for my blood; it is the most perifdicus and I have ever known. If the freedom of speech and the press cannot be austained, then there is an end of it. It arguments cannot be head—if blows much take their place, then strength must be in the accordancy or men must go armed. If the men of the North would be unities and say by one common scattineat, that this vered question should the accordancy or men must go armed. If the men of the North would be united, and say by one nommen sentiment, that this versed question should be forever sealed, then all rurther difficulties would coase, our practices test upon the broad base of history, and the South selloy it with us. The South elain that by making Kansas free, they bee and we gain. The Constitution does not reacquize that Slavery can be extended and promoted. We say that Slavery can be extended and promoted. We say that Slavery is local. My doctaine is liberty forever—shavery stand where you are! Sofar as it emake under the Constitution I will not interfere with it, and will never go to extend it. Brooks would not be expelled by this outrage, but good and thus men could accord their votes against him. His wounds and lipines are yours, and you hould resem it by expressing your opinion. It is not summer and his wounds, but Kansas and her wounds, and the time is near at hand when yet will have an opportunity to decide upon this question.

Mr. Lallays read writing extracts of proceedings of meetings at the North, where this outrage had been denotined by all; while it the South Brooks and been denotined by all; while it the South Brooks and been denotined by all; while it the South Brooks and been denotined by all; while it the South Brooks and been denotined by all; while it the South Brooks and been denotined for his cowardly brutelity. The Suthercomplimented for his cowardly brutelity.

turn will come text. Let them but harm a hair of his head, and more than a hundred thousand warm hearts from the North will rise up and redress his wrongs (Applause). Brooks had been called "gallant" by come of his Southern treshren; but he should not call tim gallant to take undue advantage, and strike a mar when he was fewn. He thought it was time that eighteen millions of Fresure a should say, "Thus far for Slavery, and you can go no further."

Mr. Brinoss of Ohle and that he sympathized wear

for Slavery, and you can go no further."

Mr. Bankon of Ohlo said that he sympathized with those present upon this, the grossest outrage ever remaited in the United States. Senator Su mer's putation and character were theirs, his principle as were the principles of the great Northwest. In appearing of one who witnessed the bratality of Brooks without interfering, for fear that his motives might, be misconstruct, be said that the Convention at Theinnati had allowed Statishan Douglas it the must be charactered. strucd, he said that the Convention at Character had placed Stephen Doughs in the mum overhander of deformed politicians. [Immense applaces] A man, be he from the North or South, that could stand by and wirees that usuall, and not interfere, is not a manner for fit to be a Russian. Why this outrage upon Sena-

ter Summer? Because he defended those great principles of humanity and right, and for this he was streek down in his sent by the bludgeon of a coward. If he cannot speak his sentiments and utter truths in the Sendie Chamber, then where can he? That blow has hastened the time a century when the chains shall be stricken off from every African at the South, and let hat another blow he streek and there will be brouble among them Had he (Mr. Briggs) been the author of that great speech of Charles Summer on Kansas wrongs he would cause it to be read throughout the land. It was a had blow, that, from the South; it was the worst blow that ever chi-valry struck. Blot out every worn of print in the land but that noble and elequent speech, and that would cause the English language to be spoken by all. The speaker contrasted the social condition of the people North and South. Nerthern men are the best fighting men in the world when you get them at it. A few more blows and you may find the railroad Unins filled with Yankees going to Washington to pa teet their representatives in Congress. Since this occurrence the Hos. Mr. Wade said on the Senate floor: "A Ithough we are but "case to four, if the fight is to com uence, let it commensures now." He is a man of peas, but is no non-resistant; and if attacked under rumlar circumstances, some Senator's sent would probably be vacant. He believed nothing would be lost by this agitation of the public mind, Kansas would be born a Free State. Now, a Northerner cannot travilla Kansas in safety without alpass from South Carolina. Re would leave but bores to bleach on the prairic before he would accept such a pars, and if any one would attempt to stop bim, he would give them a pass to eternity and not consider it a sin. Freedom is sectional, and Slavery national; it it be so, let it bo known, and then the North can go to work. He wanted a change, and any change must be for the better. Franklin Pierce has got the reward of a menial, the reward of a doughtace. At the Cincinnation of the pr

INDIGNATION MEETING AT ALBANY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

ALBANY, Saturday, June 7, 1856,

A voice from the capital! This old Dutch city is proverbially slow, but sure. Last night witnessed one of the largest meetings ever held in the city, called to rebuke the outrage upon Senator Sumner. The Governor presided, the Mayor and other eminent citizens acted as Vice-Presidents, and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State were among the speakers. The Rev. Dr. Hague (Baptist), the Rev. Dr. Halley (Old School Presbyterist), and the Rev. A D. Mayo (Liberal), represented the clergy, while Judge Harris was regarded as the worthy exponent of the Judiciary. Their speeches were all characterized by great carnestness and elequence. That of Dr. Halley, particularly, has probably not been excelled in any puble meeting of the kind throughout the North. Several other clergymen were present, ready to speak had time permitted. I mention this as a sign of the times. The dominant clerical influence in this city has heretofore frowned upon such things, and rumor reports that on this occasion the expiring fogylsm of the city et deavored to dissuade the eminent men I have named from appearing at this meeting, but in vain. The coasion marks a new and happier era in the bistory of Albary. The spell is broken. Hereafter I believe the clergy here, as elsewhere, like other men, will not lessifact to bear their testimony against the great sina of our own day and country. Governor and the Secretary of State were among the

INDIGNATION MEETING AT PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8, 1856.

The meeting last night to give an expression of opiaion on the assault on Senator Summer was the largest and most respectable ever held in this city. Alex. Duncan presided. The resolutions were offered by Frof. Ceswell. Dr. Hedge, Prof. Gammell, Charles S. Bradley, Dr. Wayland and Thomas Davis addressed the assembly. A very deep feeling was manifested. The sentiments of the speeches and resolutions, which were calm, temperate and firm, were warmly responded to.

GENERAL WALKER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As one of your correspondents, probably through mistake as to the family to which Gen. Walker of Nicaragua belonged, while in Tennessee, Walker of Nicaragua belonged, whale in Tennessee, recently impeached his personal good name, while commenting on his early history, I beg to inclose a resolution adopted a few days since by a large and, in every sense, respectable meeting of the citizens of Naskville. When I add that you favorably know several of the more distinguished gentlemen who took part in the proceedings—as, for instance, Gov. Neil S. Brown, and the Hon. Edwin II. Ewing—I am quite sure you will do Gen. Walker the justice to believe that this indorsement of his private life, from his old hone, is entitled to comideration. A RELATIVE.

Resided, That we, the reliabbors, friends and acquaintance

hon e, is entitled to consideration. A RELATIVE.

** Noired, That we, the relighbors firends and acquaintance of Gen. Wn. Waiter, the distinguished chief of the Republicar amy of Nicanagus, deem the present a fit occasion to doclare our bish appreciation of his qualities as a man, and to give expression to our heartfelt sympathy for the noble came in which he is engaged. Here, eared, and educated in our midst, he has ever mountained the character of as houset and hourable man. A graduate of the University of Nashville, and for several years a student at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments, and varied knewledge, his nice sense of honor, his distinguished gallantry, and his Republican principles, eminantly coulirly him for the task of regularing a teople curead with all the evils of a hall Government, and conferring upon them the discussing of free down and security under the operation of wins and loguestwort laws. He left his home and native land without a synd or bisensin upon his character, and we who know him well, feel ware that whatever may be his future career, he will depoting to tarnish the brightness of his fame."

DELAWARE -The Supreme Court of this State has unan mously effirmed the constitutionality of her Prohibitory Liquer Law. The decision appears to be unanimous, and covers all the points involved in the general issue of the constitution fity or unconstitutionality of Prohibition.

MANIETOS COLLEGE.—The competitors for the price in oratory founded by the How. Asron Clarks of New York will give an axhibition at Clinton an Wednaeday evening! June 11. The orators, wheeted by the Faculty of the Cellege from the Sector Class, are: Theodore Beard, Pompey; Edward Curran, jr., Utica, Heury L. Doguid, Forapey; William J. Erdman, Heading, Pa.; Frank H. Head, Paris; Charles E. Kier, Augusta. The orations of these settlemen have been selected from a number written spon subjects assigned. The exercises will be of unwent laborant, and well undowntodly sustain the stready high reputation of the lag-orical Separtment of this Cellege. HAMILION COLLEGE.-The competitors for the

A MOTHER FORSAK SG HER, CHILD .- On the 7th of May last a respectable apper ring young woman, calling herself Caroline, Miller, and recommended by a party in Philadelphia (herself being from the same city), came to Sha'ser Vi Iage, New Lebanon, with a fine-looking femals child about fifteen months old.

She presented herse!,, and was represented, as being a widow wasse 'ausband had died in California. Her professed and estersible object was to join the Her professed and saterable object was to han the Society. Burafter a tew days she was advised to eave, as no being prepared to understand the priceiples or to like the life of a Shaker. In the evening or light following s as abscended, leaving the child. And in the moduling is a breaker as were immediately taken (in accordance with the general practice of the Society in all such case +), and the child is now in the County Prof. House of Columbia County, where the interested at the constant of the county of the cou

Poor-House of Columbia County, where the public states con find it.

We wish it to be generally understood by the public that a Sh aker Society is not an elemosynary institution, but is designed as a home for those seekers after righter paress, of every sect, party, nation or color, whese obedience to their highest convictions of the require nexts of the great principles of human progress, in c will and religious matters, has placed, or is placing the progress of the existing unjust the m in an antagonia is position to the existing unjust deruel institutions of society. F. W. Evans.

A FROMITABLE COW.—A friend in the town of Tully informs us that Mr. Brown, of that town, owned a cow last year, which is now owned by a gentleman of the same name in Delphi, from which, during the year, he made 476 pounds of butter, which, at the average price of that strike during the year (22 cents per pound), neted \$104.75. The present owner has wisely refused the sum of \$100 for this cow. She is described as deeply red, or medium size, and of fine appearance.

WAGON TRAIN FOR KANSAS.-Fifty families loft Wiccowin on Thursday last for Kansas, overland. They were in covered wagons. The evoling before departure, while encamped on the praise near the town, they had a meeting, which was attended by a number of their friends.